



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	A new species of the genus <i>Diomorus</i> Walker (Hymenoptera : Torymidae)
Author(s)	KAMIJO, Kazuaki
Citation	INSECTA MATSUMURANA, 27(1): 16-17
Issue Date	1964-08
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9715
Right	
Type	bulletin
Additional Information	



Instructions for use

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS DIOMORUS WALKER

(HYMENOPTERA : TORYMIDAE)

By KAZUAKI KAMIJO

Hokkaido Forest Experiment Station
Bibai, Hokkaido

The description of a new species given below is based upon the material submitted to me for identification by Prof. K. Iwata, Entomological Laboratory, Hyogo University of Agriculture, and Mr. F. Kobayashi, Kansai Branch of Government Forest Experiment Station. According to them, this species is an important parasite of *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides*, a serious pest of bamboo, *Phyllostachys* spp. The types are deposited in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

I wish to thank Prof. C. Watanabe for his valuable advice and encouragement. I am also greatly indebted to the above mentioned gentlemen in offering the valuable material and informations.

Diomorus aiolomorphi, sp. nov.

Female. Length 4.5-5.5 mm. Head in dorsal view about 2.3 times as wide as long, with face weakly gibbous between eyes. Postocellar line longer than ocellocular line (6 : 5), which is a little longer than diameter of lateral ocellus. Head seen in front wider than high (37 : 30). Eyes less prominent, separated by slightly more than their own length, with inner orbits subparallel. Genae broad, roundly narrowed towards mouth; malar space 2.3-2.5 times shorter than height of eye. Anterior margin of clypeus not produced anteriorly. Lower face finely alutaceous. Vertex transversely wrinkled with shallow punctures. Scape reaching level of median ocellus; pedicel slightly shorter than first funicle segment; flagellum 1.2-1.3 times as long as width of head; first funicle segment a little longer than wide, and the seventh quadrate; club slightly longer than two preceding segments combined.

Thorax twice as long as wide. Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as long, strongly declivous towards apex, its sides being round and weakly narrowed at base in dorsal view. Mesoscutum transversely and strongly wrinkled with rather shallow punctures. Scutellum 1.3 times as long as wide, sculptured as in mesoscutum; frenal furrow indistinct and strongly sinuate; frenum alutaceous with sparse punctures and nearly smooth posteriorly. Propodeum with median elevated area about as long as wide and longitudinally aciculate, and lateral area aciculate as in the median area with strong, longitudinal carinae extending from hind margin. Fore wing slender, 2.7 times as long as wide; basal cell hairy almost throughout; speculum small; relative length of sm : m : p : s as 55 : 31 : 17 : 8. Tooth on hind femora small and slender.

Gaster about as long as thorax, compressed; first four tergites deeply incised at apex.

Ovipositor sheath as long as gaster and half to two-thirds of thorax combined.

Bluish green: lower face and genae with bronzy reflections; thorax with golden reflections and in some specimens with a violet tinge. Scape yellowish brown with tips darker; pedicel and flagellum blackish. Wings slightly infusate, with faint cloud around stigmal vein. Legs yellowish brown: fore coxae darker at base; middle coxae with a metallic green spot basally; hind coxae concolorous with thorax in basal two-thirds. Gaster green with strong violet reflections, especially on first tergite, and with a broad brown band medially.

Male. Length 2.1–3.7 mm. Eyes separated by 1.2 times their own length. Scape short, not reaching median ocellus, as long as first and second funicle segments combined; first funicle segment quadrate, and the seventh slightly transverse. Propodeum more strongly sculptured, with median elevated area narrower. First tergite shallowly incised at apex; the second concealed by the first; the third and fourth more shallowly incised than the first.

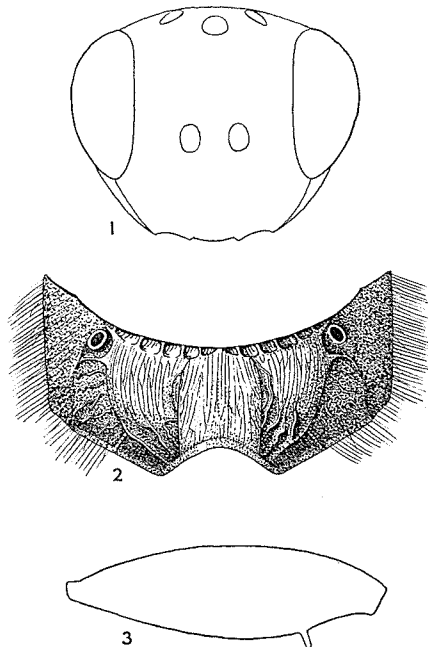
Dark green: head with strong bronzy reflections; scape dark green with bronzy reflections; thorax with golden to bronzy reflections. Fore and middle coxae darker basally with metallic reflections. Gaster metallic purplish black with first tergite green basally.

Holotype (♀): Kyoto, 29. V. 1962, ex *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides*, F. Kobayashi. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, Kyoto, 7. V. 1958, 2 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂, Kyoto, 25.–29. V. 1962, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Kagawa, Shikoku, ex *A. rhopaloides*, F. Kobayashi; 1 ♀, Kyoto, 1961, T. Uchida; 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, Kagawa, 25. V. 1962, 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, Kagawa, 5.–8. V. 1963, ex *A. rhopaloides*, S. Yoshida; 1 ♀, Horisha, Formosa, 30. IV. 1927, S. Matsumura.

Host: *Aiolomorphus rhopaloides* Walker (Eurytomidae, Hymenoptera).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu; Shikoku): Formosa.

This species may be distinguishable from any other representatives of the genus by the following combination of characters:—frenum alutaceous with sparse punctures; tooth on hind femora small and slender; basal cell of fore wing hairy throughout; eyes separated by more than their own length; ovipositor sheath as long as gaster and half to two-thirds of thorax combined; scape reaching median ocellus in female.



Figs. 1–3. *Diomorus aiolomorphi*, sp. nov., female.

1, front view of head; 2, propodeum; 3, hind femur.